

Glossary

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| AC-130 | US Air Force gunship |
| admin | administration (graphics) |
| AF | Air Force |
| AMD | air and missile defense |
| antiterrorism | defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by local military forces (JP 1-02) |
| AO | area of operations |
| AOR | area of responsibility |
| AOS | area of separation |
| AR | Army Regulation |
| ARNG | Army National Guard |
| area of operations | An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and naval forces. Areas of operation do not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint force commander, but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. (JP 5-0) |
| area of separation | <i>see</i> buffer zone (JP 3-07.3) |
| arms control | a concept that denotes on some occasions those measures taken for the purpose of reducing instability in the military environment (JP 1-02) |
| ARSOF | Army special operations forces |
| AT | antiterrorism |
| AUTL | Army Universal Task List |
| battle handover | A designated point (phase line) on the ground where responsibility transitions from the stationary force to the moving force and vice versa. It is within direct fire range and observed indirect fire range of the stationary force. (FM 1-02) |
| buffer zone | A defined area controlled by a peace operations force from which disputing or belligerent forces have been excluded. A buffer zone is formed to create an area of separation between disputing or belligerent forces and reduce the risk of renewed conflict. (JP 3-07.3) |
| BZ | buffer zone |
| C2 | command and control |

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| C4 | command, control, communications, and computer (graphics) |
| CA | civil affairs |
| CAARNG | California Army National Guard |
| CBRNE | chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive |
| CBT | combatting terrorism |
| CD | counterdrug |
| CDRG | catastrophic disaster response group |
| CG | commanding general |
| CI | counterintelligence |
| CIA | Central Intelligence Agency |
| CIMIC | civil-military cooperation |
| civil administration | an administration established by a foreign government in (1) friendly territory, under an agreement with the government of the area concerned, to exercise certain authority normally the function of the local government; or (2) hostile territory, occupied by United States forces, where a foreign government exercises executive, legislative, and judicial authority until an indigenous civil government can be established (JP 3-57) |
| civil affairs | designated Active and Reserve component forces and units organized, trained, and equipped specifically to conduct civil affairs activities and to support civil-military operations (JP 3-57) |
| civil disturbance | group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order (JP 1-02) |
| civil-military operations | The activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in a friendly, neutral, or hostile operational area in order to facilitate military operations, to consolidate and achieve operational US objectives. Civil-military operations may include performance by military forces of activities and functions normally the responsibility of the local, regional, or national government. These activities may occur prior to, during, or subsequent to other military actions. They may also occur, if directed, in the absence of other military operations. Civil-military operations may be performed by designated civil affairs, by other military forces, or by a combination of civil affairs and other forces. (JP 3-57) |
| CJCS | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| CJCSI | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction |
| CMO | civil-military operations |
| CMOC | civil-military operations center |

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| COM | chief of mission |
| combat service support | The essential capabilities, functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of operating forces in theater at all levels of war. Within the national and theater logistic systems, it includes but is not limited to that support rendered by service forces in ensuring the aspects of supply, maintenance, transportation, health services, and other services required by aviation and ground combat troops to permit those units to accomplish their missions in combat. Combat service support encompasses those activities at all levels of war that produce sustainment to all operating forces on the battlefield. (Army) - CSS also include those activities in stability and support operations that sustain all operating forces. The included branches and functions are: Adjutant General Corps, Acquisition Corps, Chaplain Corps, Finance Corps, Judge Advocate General Corps, Medical Corps, Ordnance Corps, Transportation Corps, and the Quartermaster Corps. (FM 1-02) |
| combatant command | A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff. Combatant commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities. (JP 5-0) |
| combatant commander | a commander in chief of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President (JP 0-2) |
| combatting terrorism | actions, including antiterrorism (defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist acts) and counterterrorism (offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism), taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum (JP 1-02) |
| command and control | (Army) the exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Commanders perform command and control functions through a command and control system. (FM 6-0) |
| commander's critical information requirements | elements of information required by commanders that directly affect decision making and dictate the successful execution of military operations (FM 3-0) |
| common operational picture | an operational picture tailored to the user's requirements, based on common data and information shared by more than one command (FM 3-0) |
| complex contingency operations | large-scale peace operations (or elements thereof) conducted by a combination of military forces and nonmilitary organizations that combine one or more of the elements of peace operations which include one or more elements of other types of operations such as foreign humanitarian assistance, nation |

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| | assistance, support to insurgency, or support to counterinsurgency (JP 3-57) |
| consequence management | Those measures taken to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of a chemical, biological, nuclear, and/or high-yield explosive situation. For domestic consequence management, the primary authority rests with the States to respond and the Federal Government to provide assistance required. (JP 3-0) |
| CONUS | continental United States |
| CONUSA | Continental United States army |
| Conv. | Conventional (graphics) |
| CORDS | Civil Operations Revolutionary Development Support |
| counterdrug operations | civil or military actions taken to reduce or eliminate illicit drug trafficking (JP 3-07.4) |
| counterdrug | those active measures taken to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs (JP 3-05) |
| counterinsurgency | those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken by a government to defeat insurgency (JP 1-02) |
| counterintelligence | information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted by or on behalf of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or foreign persons, or international terrorist activities (JP 1-02) |
| countermobility operations | The construction of obstacles and emplacement of minefields to delay, disrupt, and destroy the enemy by reinforcement of the terrain. The primary purpose of countermobility operations is to slow or divert the enemy, to increase time for target acquisition, and to increase weapons effectiveness. (JP 1-02) |
| crisis management | Measure to resolve a hostile situation and investigate and prepare a criminal case for prosecution under federal law. Crisis management will include a response to an incident involving a weapon of mass destruction, special improvised explosive device, or a hostage crisis that is beyond the capability of the lead federal agency. (JP 3-07.6) |
| CS | combat support |
| CSS | combat service support |
| CT | counterterrorism |
| ctr | counter (graphics) |
| D&M | detection and monitoring |
| DA | Department of the Army |

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| DAO | Defense Attaché Office |
| DART | disaster assistance response team |
| DC | District of Columbia |
| DCM | deputy chief of mission |
| DCO | defense coordinating officer |
| DEA | Drug Enforcement Administration |
| decisive operations | Those operations that directly accomplish the task assigned by the higher headquarters. Decisive operations conclusively determine the outcome of major operations, battles, and engagements. (FM 3-0) |
| decon | decontamination (graphics) |
| defensive information operations | (Army) The integration and coordination of policies and procedures, operations, personnel, and technology to protect and defend friendly information and information systems. Defensive information operations ensure timely, accurate, and relevant information access while denying adversaries the opportunity to exploit friendly information and information systems for their own purposes. (FM 3-0) |
| demobilization | the process of transitioning a conflict or wartime military establishment and defense-based civilian economy to a peacetime configuration while maintaining national security and economic vitality (JP 4-05) |
| deployment | (Army) those activities required to prepare and move a force and its sustainment equipment and supplies to the area of operations in response to a crisis or natural disaster (FM 3-35) |
| DHHS | Department of Health and Human Services |
| dir | director (graphics) |
| DMZ | demilitarized zone |
| DOD | Department of Defense |
| DODD | Department of Defense Directive |
| domestic emergencies | emergencies affecting the public welfare and occurring within the 50 states, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, US possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof, as a result of enemy attack, insurrection, civil disturbance, earthquake, fire, flood, or other public disasters or equivalent emergencies that endanger life and property or disrupt the usual process of government (JP 1-02) |
| domestic support operations | those activities and measures taken by the Department of Defense to foster mutual assistance and support between the Department of Defense and any civil government agency in planning or preparedness for, or in the application of resources |

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| | for response to, the consequences of civil emergencies or attacks, including national security emergencies (JP 3-57) |
| DOMS | Director of Military Support |
| DOS | Department of State |
| DSO | domestic support operations |
| EAC | emergency action committee |
| EAP | Emergency Action Plan |
| ECC | evacuation control center |
| electronic warfare | any military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy (JP 3-51) |
| employment | the strategic, operational, or tactical use of forces (JP 5-0) |
| EO | executive order |
| EOD | explosive ordnance disposal |
| ESF | emergency support function |
| essential elements of friendly information | (Army) the critical aspects of a friendly operation that, if known by the enemy, would subsequently compromise, lead to failure, or limit success of the operation, and therefore must be protected from enemy detection (FM 3-13) |
| EST | emergency support team (FEMA) |
| FAA | Foreign Assistance Act |
| FBI | Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| FCO | federal coordinating officer (USG) |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FHA | foreign humanitarian assistance |
| FID | foreign internal defense |
| FM | field manual |
| FMFP | foreign military financing program |
| force protection | Actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. These actions conserve the force's fighting potential so it can be applied at the decisive time and place and incorporate the coordinated and synchronized offensive and defensive measures to enable the effective employment of the joint force while degrading opportunities for the enemy. Force protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents, weather, or disease. (JP 3-0) |
| force tailoring | the process of determining the right mix and sequence of units for a mission (FM 3-0) |

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| foreign disaster relief | Prompt aid that can be used to alleviate the suffering of foreign disaster victims. Normally it includes humanitarian services and transportation; the provision of food, clothing, medicine, beds, and bedding; temporary shelter and housing; the furnishing of medical materiel and medical and technical personnel; and making repairs to essential services. (JP 3-07.6) |
| foreign humanitarian assistance | Programs conducted to relieve or reduce the results of natural or manmade disasters or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation that might present a serious threat to life or that can result in great damage to or loss of property. Foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) provided by US forces is limited in scope and duration. The foreign assistance provided is designed to supplement or complement the efforts of the host nation civil authorities or agencies that may have the primary responsibility for providing FHA. FHA operations are those conducted outside the United States, its territories, and possessions. (JP 3-07.6) |
| foreign internal defense | participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency (JP 1-02) |
| FRP | Federal Response Plan |
| full spectrum operations | the range of operation Army forces conduct in war and military operations other than war (FM 3-0) |
| FWF | former warring factions |
| FY | fiscal year |
| G2 | intelligence staff officer |
| G5 | assistant chief of staff |
| gov. | government (graphics) |
| guerilla warfare | military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces (JP 1-02) |
| HCA | humanitarian and civic assistance |
| HDO | humanitarian demining operations |
| HN | host nation |
| HOC | humanitarian operations center |
| host nation | a nation that receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations, coalition partners, and/or NATO organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory (JP 1-02) |
| human intelligence | a category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources (JP 1-02) |

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| humanitarian and civic assistance | Assistance to the local populace provided by predominantly US forces in conjunction with military operations and exercises. This assistance is specifically authorized by title 10, United States Code, section 401, and funded under separate authorities. Assistance provided under these provisions is limited to (1) medical, dental, and veterinary care provided in rural areas of a country; (2) construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems; (3) well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities; and (4) rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities. Assistance must fulfill unit training requirements that incidentally create humanitarian benefit to the local populace. (JP 3-05.3) |
| HUMINT | human intelligence |
| I/R | internment/resettlement |
| ICRC | International Committee of the Red Cross |
| IDAD | internal defense and development |
| IDP | internally displaced person |
| IFOR | NATO Implementation Force (Bosnia) |
| information environment | the aggregate of individuals, organizations, or systems that collect, process, or disseminate information; also included is the information itself (JP 3-13) |
| information management | The provision of relevant information to the right person at the right time in a usable form to facilitate situational understanding and decision making. It uses procedures and information systems to collect, process, store, display, and disseminate information. (FM 3-0) |
| information operations | (Army) actions taken to affect adversary, and influence others', decision making processes, information and information systems while protecting one's own information and information systems (FM 3-0) |
| information superiority | (Army) the operational advantage derived from the ability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same (FM 3-0) |
| insurgency | an organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict (JP 1-02) |
| integration | (1) In force protection, the synchronized transfer of units into an operational commander's force prior to mission execution. (2) The arrangement of military forces and their actions to create a force that operates by engaging as a whole. (JP 0-2) |
| intelligence | (1) The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas. (2) Information and |

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| | knowledge about an adversary obtained through observation, investigation, analysis, or understanding. (JP 2-0) |
| intermediate staging base | a temporary location used to stage forces prior to inserting the forces into the host nation (JP 3-07.5) |
| internal defense and development | the full range of measures taken by a nation to promote its growth and protect itself from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. It focuses on building viable institutions (political, economic, social, and military) that respond to the needs of society (JP 1-02) |
| internally displaced person | any person who has left their residence by reason of real or imagined danger but has not left the territory of their own country (JP 3-07.6) |
| IO | information operations |
| IPB | intelligence preparation of the battlefield |
| ISR | intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance |
| JAG | judge advocate general |
| JCS | Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| JTF | joint task force |
| JTF-CS | Joint Task Force–Civil Support |
| JTF-KU | Joint Task Force–Kuwait |
| JTF-LA | Joint Task Force–Los Angeles |
| KFOR | Kosovo forces |
| L.A. | Los Angeles (California) (graphics) |
| law of war | that part of international law that regulates the conduct of armed hostilities (JP 1-02) |
| LEA | law enforcement agency |
| lead agency | Designated among US Government agencies to coordinate the interagency oversight of the day-to-day conduct of an ongoing operation. The lead agency is to chair the interagency working group established to coordinate policy related to a particular operation. The lead agency determines the agenda, ensures cohesion among the agencies, and is responsible for implementing decisions. (JP 3-08) |
| LFA | lead federal agency |
| line of communications | a route, either land, water, and/or air, that connects an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move (JP 1-02) |
| LNO | liaison officer |
| LOC | line of communications |
| LOGCAP | logistics civilian augmentation program |

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| MCA | military civic action |
| MDMP | military decision making process |
| measures of effectiveness | Tools used to measure results achieved in the overall mission and execution of assigned tasks. Measures of effectiveness are a prerequisite to the performance of combat assessment. (JP 3-60) |
| METL | mission essential task list |
| METT-TC | mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations |
| MFO | multinational force and observers (graphics) |
| military operations other than war | Operations that encompass the use of military capabilities across the range of military operations short of war. These military actions can be applied to complement any combination of the other instruments of national power and occur before, during, and after war. (JP 3-07) |
| MILOB | military observer |
| mobility | a quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission (JP 1-02) |
| MOOTW | military operations other than war |
| MOU | memorandum of understanding |
| MP | military police |
| MSCA | military support to civil authorities |
| MSD | Mobile Security Division |
| MSG | Marine Security Guard |
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| NBC | nuclear, biological, and chemical |
| negotiations | a discussion between authorities and a barricaded offender or terrorist to effect hostage release and terrorist surrender (JP 3-07.2) |
| NEO | noncombatant evacuation operation |
| NG | National Guard |
| NGO | nongovernmental organization |
| NICI | National Interagency Civil-Military Institute |
| NMS | national military strategy |
| noncombatant evacuation operations | Operations directed by the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other appropriate authority whereby noncombatants are evacuated from foreign countries when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster to safe havens or to the United States (JP 3-07) |

nongovernmental organizations Transnational organizations of private citizens that maintain a consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Nongovernmental organizations may be professional associations, foundations, multinational businesses, or simply groups with a common interest in humanitarian assistance activities (development and relief). “Nongovernmental organizations” is a term normally used by non-United States organizations. (JP 1-06)

NSC National Security Council

NSS national security strategy

OAKOC observation and fields of fire, avenues of approach, key terrain, obstacles and movement, and cover and concealment

OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OES office of emergency services

offensive information operations (Army) are the integrated use of assigned and supporting capabilities and activities, mutually supported by intelligence, to affect enemy decision makers or to influence others to achieve or promote specific objectives (FM 3-0)

OP observation post

OPCON operational control

operational control Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. When forces are transferred between combatant commands, the command relationship the gaining commander will exercise (and the losing commander will relinquish) over these forces must be specified by the Secretary of Defense. Operational control is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; it does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. (JP 0-2)

operations security a process of identifying critical information and subsequently analyzing friendly actions attendant to military operations and

other activities to: a. identify those actions that can be observed by adversary intelligence systems; b. determine indicators that hostile intelligence systems might obtain that could be interpreted or pieced together to derive critical information in time to be useful to adversaries; and c. select and execute measures that eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the vulnerabilities of friendly actions to adversary exploitation (JP 3-07.2)

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| OPLAN | operation plan |
| OPNS | operations (graphics) |
| OPORD | operation order |
| OPSEC | operations security |
| OSOCC | on-site operations coordination center |
| PA | public affairs |
| PAM | pamphlet |
| PAO | public affairs officer |
| PDD | Presidential Decision Directive |
| PE | peace enforcement |
| peace building | post-conflict actions, predominantly diplomatic and economic, that strengthen and rebuild governmental infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict (JP 3-07) |
| peace enforcement | application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order (JP 3-07) |
| peace operations | a broad term that encompasses peacekeeping operations and peace enforcement operations conducted in support of diplomatic efforts to establish and maintain peace (JP 3-07) |
| peacekeeping | military operations undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (ceasefire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement (JP 3-07) |
| peacemaking | the process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlements that arranges an end to a dispute and resolves issues that led to it (JP 3-07) |
| peacetime military engagement | encompasses all military activities that involve other nations and are intended to shape the security environment in peacetime. It includes programs and exercises that the US military conducts with other nations to shape the international environment, improve mutual understanding with other countries, and improve interoperability with treaty partners or potential coalition partners. Peacetime military engagement |

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| | activities are designed to support a combatant commander's objectives as articulated in the theater engagement plan. (FM 3-0) |
| PEO | peace enforcement operations |
| PEP | personnel exchange program |
| PIR | priority intelligence requirements |
| PK | peacekeeping |
| PKO | peacekeeping operations |
| planning | the means by which the commander envisions a desired outcome, lays out effective ways of achieving it, and communicates to his subordinates his vision, intent, and decisions, focusing on the results he expects to achieve (FM 3-0) |
| PO | peace operations |
| POLAD | political advisor |
| Pol-Mil | political-military |
| preventive deployment | The deployment of military forces to deter violence at the interface or zone of potential conflict where tension is rising among parties. Forces may be employed in such a way that they are indistinguishable from a peacekeeping force in terms of equipment, force posture, and activities. (JP 3-07) |
| preventive diplomacy | diplomatic actions taken in advance of a predictable crisis to prevent or limit violence (JP 3-07) |
| priority intelligence requirements | those intelligence requirements for which a commander has an anticipated and stated priority in the task of planning and decision making (JP 2-0) |
| propaganda | any form of communication in support of national objectives designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, or behavior of any group in order to benefit the sponsor, either directly or indirectly (JP 1-02) |
| PSO | post security officer |
| psychological operations | Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of psychological operations is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives. (JP 1-02) |
| PSYOP | psychological operations |
| reconnaissance | a mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area (JP 1-02) |

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| refugee | a person who, by reason of real or imagined danger, has left their home country or country of their nationality and is unwilling or unable to return (JP 3-07.6) |
| ROE | rules of engagement |
| ROTC | Reserve Officer Training Corps |
| RSO | regional security officer |
| RTF | response task force |
| rules of engagement | directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered (JP 1-02) |
| S3 | operations officer |
| S5 | civil affairs officer (US Army) |
| SA | security assistance |
| sabotage | An act or acts with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the national defense of a country by willfully injuring or destroying, or attempting to injure or destroy, any national defense or war materiel, premises, or utilities, to include human and natural resources (JP 1-02) |
| safe haven | designated area(s) to which noncombatants of the United States Government's responsibility and commercial vehicles and materiel may be evacuated during a domestic or other valid emergency (JP 4-01.6) |
| SAO | security assistance organization |
| SCO | state coordinating officer |
| SCRAG | senior civilian representative of the attorney general |
| security assistance organization | All Department of Defense elements located in a foreign country with assigned responsibilities for carrying out security assistance management functions. It includes military assistance advisory groups, military missions and groups, offices of defense and military cooperation, liaison groups, and defense attaché personnel designated to perform security assistance functions. (JP 3-07.1) |
| security assistance | group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended, or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives (JP 1-02) |
| SFOR | NATO Stabilization Force (Bosnia) |
| shaping operations | at any echelon create and preserve conditions for the success of the decisive operation (FM 3-0) |

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| show of force | an operation designed to demonstrate US resolve that involves increased visibility of US deployed forces in an attempt to defuse a specific situation that, if allowed to continue, may be detrimental to US interests or national objectives (JP 3-07) |
| situational understanding | the product of applying analysis and judgment to the common operational picture to determine the relationships among the factors of METT-TC (FM 3-0) |
| SJA | staff judge advocate |
| SOFA | status-of-forces agreement |
| split-based operation | the dividing of logistics, staff, and management and command functions so that only those functions absolutely necessary are deployed, allowing some logistics, staff, and management and command functions to be accomplished from CONUS or another theater (FM 3-93) |
| SROE | standing rules of engagement |
| stability operations | promote and protect US national interests by influencing the threat, political, and information dimensions of the operational environment through a combination of peacetime developmental, cooperative activities and coercive actions in response to crisis (FM 3-0) |
| STANAG | standardization agreement |
| STARC | state area command |
| Stat. | <i>Statutes at Large</i> |
| subversion | action designed to undermine the military, economic, psychological, or political strength or morale of a regime (JP 1-02) |
| support operations | employ Army forces to assist civil authorities, foreign or domestic, as they prepare for or respond to crisis and relieve suffering (FM 3-0) |
| surveillance | the systematic observation of aerospace, surface, or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. See also air surveillance; satellite and missile surveillance; sea surveillance (JP 1-02) |
| survivability | Concept which includes all aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies while simultaneously deceiving the enemy. Survivability tactics include building a good defense; employing frequent movement; using concealment, deception, and camouflage; and constructing fighting and protective positions for both individuals and equipment. (JP 3-34) |
| sustaining operations | are operations at any echelon that enable shaping and decisive operations by providing combat service support, rear area and base security, movement control, terrain management, and infrastructure development (FM 3-0) |
| SYG | Secretary General (UN) |

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| synchronization | arranging activities in time, space, and purpose to mass maximum relative combat power at a decisive place and time (FM 3-0) |
| TACAIR | tactical air |
| TBP | to be published |
| terrorism | the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological (JP 3-07.2) |
| time-phased force and deployment data | The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System database portion of an operation plan; it contains time-phased force data, non-unit-related cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan, including the following: a. In-place units; b. Units to be deployed to support the operation plan with a priority indicating the desired sequence for their arrival at the port of debarkation; c. Routing of forces to be deployed; d. Movement data associated with deploying forces; e. Estimates of non-unit-related cargo and personnel movements to be conducted concurrently with the deployment of forces; and f. Estimate of transportation requirements that must be fulfilled by common-user lift resources as well as those requirements that can be fulfilled by assigned or attached transportation resources. (JP 5-0) |
| TOR | terms of reference |
| TPFDD | time-phased force and deployment data |
| TRADOC | US Army Training and Doctrine Command |
| trans | transportation (graphics) |
| TTP | tactics, techniques, and procedures |
| U2 | a single seat, single-engine, high-altitude, surveillance and reconnaissance aircraft used by the Air Force |
| UCMJ | Uniform Code of Military Justice |
| UN | United Nations |
| unconventional assisted recovery | evader recovery conducted by directed unconventional warfare forces, dedicated extraction teams, and/or unconventional assisted recovery mechanisms operated by guerrilla groups or other clandestine organizations to seek out, contact, authenticate, support, and return evaders to friendly control (JP 3-50.3) |
| unconventional warfare | A broad spectrum of military and paramilitary operations, normally of long duration, predominantly conducted by indigenous or surrogate forces who are organized, trained, equipped, supported, and directed in varying degrees by an external source. It includes guerrilla warfare and other direct offensive, low visibility, covert, or clandestine operations, as well as the indirect |

activities of subversion, sabotage, intelligence activities, and evasion and escape. (JP 3-05.5)

UNDPKO United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations

unexploded explosive ordnance explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause (JP 1-02)

UNHCR United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees

UNMIK-P United Nations Mission in Kosovo–Police

UNOSOM United Nations Operations in Somalia

US person a United States citizen, an alien known by the intelligence agency concerned to be a permanent resident alien, an unincorporated association substantially composed of United States citizens or permanent resident aliens, or a corporation incorporated in the United States, except for a corporation directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments.

US United States

USA United States Army

USAID United States Agency for International Development

USC United States Code

USDR US Defense Representative

USG US government

weapon systems a combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment, materials, services, personnel, and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable) required for self-sufficiency (JP 1-02)

weapons of mass destruction Weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. Weapons of mass destruction can be high explosives or nuclear, biological, chemical, and radiological weapons, but exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon. (JP 1-02)

WMD weapons of mass destruction

WMD-CST WMD civil support teams

WPR War Powers Resolution